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UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination  
2009/2010 Academic Session

April/May 2010

**RPK 535 – Regional and Rural Planning**  
***[Perancangan Wilayah & Desa]***

Duration: 2 hours  
*[Masa: 2 jam]*

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Please check that this examination paper consists of FOUR pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

*Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi EMPAT muka surat yang tercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.*

Students are allowed to answer all questions in English OR in Bahasa Malaysia.

*Pelajar dibenarkan menjawab semua soalan dalam Bahasa Inggeris ATAU Bahasa Malaysia.*

Answer **FOUR** questions only.

*Jawab **EMPAT** soalan sahaja.*

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

*Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah digunapakai.*

1. Write a short note on the following:-

*Tuliskan nota ringkas tentang:-*

- (a) Global city/*Bandaraya global*
- (b) Agropolitan development/*Pembangunan agropolitan*

(25 marks/markah)

2. Discuss the impact of regional development programmes, which have been implemented in any country that you are familiar with, on the regional inequality in the country.

*Bincangkan kesan program pembangunan wilayah, yang telah dilaksanakan di mana-mana negara yang anda ketahui, ke atas ketidaksamaan wilayah negara itu.*

(25 marks/markah)

3. Explain how you would plan and implement regional development based on 'growth pole' concept.

*Jelaskan bagaimana manakah anda merancang dan melaksanakan pembangunan wilayah berdasarkan konsep 'kutub pertumbuhan'.*

(25 marks/markah)

4. To what extent would Economic Base Theory be able to explain the growth of a region?

*Sejauh manakah Teori Asas Ekonomi dapat menerangkan pertumbuhan ekonomi sesuatu wilayah?*

(25 marks/markah)

5. Discuss and compare development approaches of the Malaysian Economic Regions namely, NCER, IDR and ECER. How is one different from the other? Emphasize in your discussion the rationales of EACH approach and how they lead to development.

*Bincang dan bandingkan pendekatan pembangunan dalam Koridor Pembangunan Wilayah iaitu NCER, IDR, dan ECER. Apakah kelainan setiap satu pendekatan? Tekankan dalam perbincangan anda rasional SETIAP pendekatan dan bagaimana ia memacu pembangunan.*

(25 marks/markah)

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6. Policies of different levels will have different implications on the links between urban and rural areas:-
- (a) at the global level (the liberalization of trade and production).
  - (b) at the national level (macroeconomic policies).
  - (c) at the local level (demography, location of centers, services, etc).

Choose **ONE** category and discuss the implications of the policies on urban-rural linkages.

*Dasar pada pelbagai peringkat mempunyai implikasi yang berbeza ke atas pertalian di antara kawasan bandar dan desa:-*

- (a) *peringkat global (liberalisasi perdagangan dan pengeluaran).*
- (b) *peringkat nasional (dasar macroekonomi).*
- (c) *peringkat tempatan (demografi, lokasi perbandaran, perkhidmatan, dsbnya).*

*Pilih **SATU** kategori dan bincangkan implikasi dasar tersebut ke atas pertalian bandar-desa.*

(25 marks/markah)

7. There are four broad strategies of regional development in Malaysia. Discuss **ONE** of the strategies, including the objectives, issues, and overall performance of the strategy. Give your opinion as to whether it is a successful strategy or not.

*Terdapat empat strategi dalam pembangunan wilayah di Malaysia. Bincangkan salah **SATU** strategi termasuklah objektif, isu-isu, dan prestasi keseluruhan strategi tersebut. Berikan pendapat anda samada strategi tersebut telah berjaya atau pun tidak.*

(25 marks/markah)

8. Discuss how rural non-farm economy (RNFE) can help develop rural areas and improve income. In your discussion, include what constitute rural non-farm economic activities.

*Bincangkan bagaimana ekonomi desa bukan-pertanian dapat membantu membangunkan kawasan luar bandar dan meningkatkan pendapatan. Dalam perbincangan anda, masukkan aktiviti-aktiviti yang dikira sebagai aktiviti ekonomi bukan-pertanian.*

(25 marks/markah)

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